Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, March 25, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1451.*

Advertisement.

FOR ENGLAND DIRECT.

To Sail in all March

THE VERY SUPERIOR FAST SAILING SHIP

Albinia A. 1.

New Coppered, burthen 500 Tons,

JAMES NORTON

(Late Chief Officer in the Hon'ble C's. Service)

Commander,

HAS elegant accommodations for Passengers, with Medical assistance.

Apply to the Commander on the Esplanade, or to CURSETJEE and JEHANGEER ARDASIER.

Bombay, 11th March, 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED

ESTATE

By desire of the Executor

IN INDIA,

Eduljee Cursetjee

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES,

On Friday the 2d April next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent Water.

Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 18th March 1818.

PASSAGE

TO THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AND TO THE

MAURITIUS (ISLE OF FRANCE).

The fast sailing

American Ship

HORATIO,

Robert Bunker,

Commander;

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

COPPER BOTTOMED,

WILL Sail about the 5th of April from this Port for New York; & having unusually spacious and airy accommodations suited to a Family, or to single persons, would take Passengers at a very reasonable rate; thus presenting an eligible opportunity for persons proceeding to Europe and desirous of visiting America; from whence convenient occasions offer weekly for England, the passage being commonly effected in twenty five or thirty days.

Would also engage to land passengers at the Mauritius.

Application to be made to H. GALLWEY, Supercargo, or to the Captain in Rampart Row, or at JEHANGIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 18th March, 1818.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

AT

CAPTAIN SORGERY'S HOUSE

IN

Hummum Street

This present Wednesday,

a small assortment of Ladies Articles

FROM PARIS,

SOME Superb Hanging & Swinging Looking Glasses in elegant Gilt Frames.

Cognac Brandy in Casks & Bottles.

Sparkling Champaign.

Cologn Water.

Brandy Fruits'

Fresh Pickles and many other articles.

CAPTAIN SORGERY'S Ship the *Bourbon* will sail in the beginning of April for Bourbon and Bourdeaux has good accomodations for Passengers for particulars enquire at CAPTAIN SORGERY'S House in Hummums Street.

Bombay, 25th March 1818.

Advertisement.

JAVA PONEYS.

Two Java Poneys one used in a Buggy the other of a very small size and adapted for a child, just brought from Java in the SHIP HORATIO and to be parted with on the said ships departure, apply to H. Gallewey Rampart Row or at JEHANJER and NOWRAJEE NASERVANJEES.

[Bombay, 25th March. 1818.

Baxter & Co.

WILL TO-MORROW

THURSDAY THE 26TH INST.

continue the Sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR WEREHOUSE

IN

Forbes Street,

AND Dispose of the Remainder of the Wines Liquors &c. &c. particularized on their Advertisement in the COURIER, of Saturday the 14th Instant.

Bombay, 25th March 1818.

જાહેર.ખબર *

બ્યાકશટરની.કમપની.

આવતીકાલે.તા.૦ ૨૬ મી.મારચ

જરેશપતવારનેદીને.૫રીથી.લીલાં

ઉ.કરશે*શાવાશતેજે.આજે.લી

લાંઉ.પુરૂથાએઉનથી*અને.ઉલી

લાંઉ.૫ારબશ.ઇશાતીરીટમાંકું.

ઇની.વખારછે.તેવખારમાં.થાશે*

અને.જેશામાંન.આજે.લીલાંઉક

રતાં.બાકી.રેહેશેતે.શરવે.કાલે.

વેચશે* જેમ.કોરીબરમાં.તા.૦

૧૪ મીઇ.છપાઇલું છે.તેમુજબ.

લીલાંઉ.થાશે*

તા.૦૨૫મી.મારચ.શને ૧૮૧૮

FIRST

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

LOTTERY

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

A FEW Tickets in the *first Class* of the above Lottery are now ready for delivery at Messrs ANDERSON and Co's Office at 32 Rupees each.

Bombay 24th March 1818.

For Sale

AT THE

Bombay Tavern

WAREHOUSE

JUST IMPORTED

A FEW CASES OF

REAL HOLLANDS GIN,

EUROPE Salt Beef, Tongues and ried and Pickled, China Hams likewise Teas and Sugar, all on Reasonable terms.

Bombay, 25th March, 1818.

SALES.

BY

AUCTION.

The following will be exposed for sale at LOUGHLIN and HUNT'S Auction Room this day Viz.

Household furniture, Glazed Pictures in Gilt frames, a few Books, Perfumery, stationary, Mens Beaver and straw Hats, Piece Goods of different kinds, old Madeira and Lisbon in bottle, Red Port, Brandy, Hodgson's Pale Ale, Vin de Grave &c. &c.

THE SALE

TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK FORENOON.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

At LOUGHLIN and HUNT'S Commission Room, at very reduced prices. The following Books, &c.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica being the last Edition of 1815 in 20 Volumes Complete, with very Superior Plates London price in boards	40	£.
The British Essayists	45	Volumes
Johnson's Poets	67	Do.
Gregory's Dictionary	2	Do.
Buchanan's Mysore -	3	Do.
Nicholson's Encyclopedia	5	Do.

A few Ladies dresses of the latest fashion.

Bombay 25th March, 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 25th March, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH MARCH 1818.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant the Brevet Rank of Captain, to the undermentioned officers of the Hon'ble Company's Service on this establishment who have not attained that rank after fifteen years' service, under the operation of the Honorable Court's Orders of the 23d of Agust 1815.

Season of apt.	*No.*	*Names.*	*Corps.*	*Date of Rank.*
1803.	1	Justinian Nutt,	Engineers,	8th Jan. 1818.
do.	2	Robert Dawson,	1st Rt. If. C.	ditto.
do.	3	Samuel Hughes,	2d Regiment,	ditto.
do.	4	Robt. Campbell,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	5	William Hollis,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	6	Har. A. Harvey,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	7	Wm. H. Sykes,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	8	David Wilson,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	9	Mich. Bagnold,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	10	John Sheriff,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	11	William Nash,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	12	Mathew Soppitt,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	13	Marcus Blackall,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	14	Jomes Inneraty,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	15	Robert Gordon,	Engineers,	ditto.
do.	16	J. H. Dunsterville	6th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	17	Rt. Robertson,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	18	Js. Cruikshank,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	19	Samuel W. Wells,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	20	Richd. Stamper,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	21	Aug. Grafton,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	22	James Barclay,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	23	Robert Shepherd,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	24	George Arden,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	25	Robert Taylor,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	20	Thomas Hake,	1st do.	ditto.
do.	27	Robert Rose,	2d Rt. Lt. Cy.	ditto.
do.	28	John Cook,	2d Regiment,	ditto.
do.	29	Geo. Js. Wilson,	1st Regt.	ditto.
do.	30	R. W. Fleming,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	31	Joseph Jones,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	32	James Keith,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	33	An. W. Browne,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	34	J. Philip Napier,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	35	Benj. Gerraus,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	36	John Crewe,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	37	A. B. Campbell,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	38	Geo. A. Rigby,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	39	William Spiller,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	40	Samuel Hallifax,	Eur. Regiment,	ditto.
do.	41	William Wilkins,	1st Rt. Lt. Cy.	ditto.
do.	42	Edward Walker,	7th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	43	Evan Jervis,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	44	Ed. M. Wood,	7th do.	ditto.
do.	45	Cha. LeMaistre,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	46	Ed. Towsey,	3d do.	ditto.
do.	47	Fredk. Roome,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	48	Fredk. Hickes,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	49	Rt. W. Gillum,	11th do.	ditto.
do.	50	Rt. A. Gibbs,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	51	Fk. Dangeifield,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	52	John Brough,	Eur. Regiment,	ditto.
do.	53	Wm. Ogilvie,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	54	James Lugar,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	55	W. C. Illingworth,	2d Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	56	Rt. Ogilby,	3d Regiment,	ditto.
do.	57	Charles Parr,	Eur. do.	ditto.
do.	58	Rt. Hurle,	9th do.	ditto.
do.	59	James Sheriff,	Eur. do.	ditto.
do.	60	Gilb. Melville,	1st Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	61	And. Hare,	7th Regiment,	ditto.
do.	62	H. B. Corker,	6th do.	ditto.
do.	63	Stephen Long,	5th do.	ditto.
do.	64	Charles Davies,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	65	Charles Payne,	8th do.	ditto.
do.	66	John Hancock,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	67	Henry Newton,	4th do.	ditto.
do.	68	Thomas Gordon,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	69	James Lawrie,	2d do.	ditto.
do.	70	John McIntire,	10th do.	ditto.
do.	71	Jona. Michie,	2d Light Cy.	ditto.
do.	72	James Graham,	4th Rigement,	ditto.
do.	73	And. W. Burr	4th do.	ditto.
do.	74	Henry Adams,	3d do.	ditto.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing the following Detachment Orders issued by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy on taking the Forts of Ramghur and Paulghur, and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieut. Colonel and of the Officers and men engaged on the occasion.

Paulghur 14th March 1818.

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. COL. KENNEDY.

The Commanding Officer begs to return his best thanks to the Officers and men of the Detachment he has the honor to command, for their cool, steady and gallant conduct in the attack and escalade of the Forts of Ramghur and Paulghur this morning. The difficulties the Detachment had to encounter in climbing a Hill of such an abrupt ascent, under a heavy fire from two Forts, where they were necessitated to assist themselves up by the bushes and rocks that lay in their way, reflects the highest credit on every individual engaged in this hazardous enterprise. The Commanding Officer cannot refrain from particularizing the names of Captain Farquharson (who was the first man that mounted the Walls) Lieutenants Capon and Seymour than whom none could have behaved with greater zeal and gallantry during the arduous service they were engaged in this morning.

(Signed) M. KENNEDY, LIEUT. COL.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Major General Sir Wm. Keir's appointment on the 21st of December 1817 of Captain Perkin's, of the 10th Regiment, to the charge of the Commissariate Department formed at Baroda for Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop's Army.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Thomas Remon, Engineers from Deckan.

Ensign R. T. Wallace, Light Infantry from poona.

Assistant Surgeon A. Pollork, Pionere. from Deckan,

Cornet, Cunningham, 1st Lieutenant Cavalry from Concan.

Lieutenant Firework, M. Declusean, Artillery from Concan.

Lieut. Col. Prother 1st 9th Regiment from Concan.

Lieut. Stedman 2d 17th Majesty Infentry.

C. Mitchell, 65th Regiment from Ceylon.

Col. J. Urquhart, Commander S. D. Guzt. from Surat.

Lieut. E. Thompson, 65th Regiment.

Lieut. Bellasis 5th N. I. from Col. Prothers F. F.

Lieut York H. M. 17th Lt. D. from Deckan.

Lieut. Rich H. M. 65. Ditto. from Ditto.

DEPARTURES—Lieut. Gallway to Coast.

Lieut. Col. Prother 1st 9th Regt. to Concan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

and

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 19th Ship Currimbux, A. W. Tudor, from Calcutta.

Ditto Ship Helen, Captain Andrew Crawford, from Calcutta.

Ditto The H C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. Thomas Tanner from Quilon.

Ditto 21st Armed Boat, Vigilant Syrang Doss Mahomeed from Surat.

Ditto 22d Ship Bombay Castle, Captain William Cleland, from China.

PASSENGER PER PSYCHE.—Lieut. Michell H. M. 65th Regiment, per Helen Mr.s Coverdale and Servants Mr. Oliver free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—March 19th Brig Prime, Captain Wm. Lewis, to the Coast of Coromandel & Pinang.

Ditto Ship Hammonshaw Capt. J. Buckingham to Madras and Culcutta.

Ditto 20th The Hon 'ble Co. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. G. Robson to the Southward

Ditto 23d Brig Good fortune, Captain F. Minesse for Mocha and Judda.

PASSENGERS PER.—Hammonshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Babington and 3 Children—Captain Gallway, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Rocbuck and 50 Natives.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Grab Lovely Tish, Captain William Capon for Bussorah.

Ship Hamoody Captain. R Cooper for Bussorah

Ship Adamant Captain Hutchinson for London.

Ship Albinia Captain Norton for London.

French—Ship Estafette Captain Plaissiard for Bordeaux.

Ship Bourbon, Sorgerry for Bourbon and Bordeaux.

Portuguese—Brig Globo Captain T. Ribeiro for Lisbon.

American—Ship Horatio Captain Bunker for New York.

Ship Malabar Captain Orne for Boston.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—February 21st, Portuguese Brig Victoria, Captain Manuel Gonsalves, from Tranquebar 15th Feb. 23d Portuguese Brig Dotterel, Captain J. D. Silva, from Trincomalie 12th Feb. Passenger, Mr Butts—25th, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Captain J. P. Parker—do. Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. T. Anderson, from Manilla 12th Jan. and Malacca 29th do. Passengers, Mr. I. Zachariah, Mr. M. Aratoon, Mr. Satore, Mr. S. Macartoom, Mr. E. Bilderbeck, and Dr. S. Guthries—ditto, Brig Joyamalah, Syrang Mahomed Rajah, from Chittagong 8th February, Passenger, Mr. Manuel Jacob Gonsalves.—27th, Brig Fair Trial, Capt. W. W. Wyatt, from Calcutta 10th February. Passenger, Mrs. Wyatt.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 26th, Brig Mauritius Packer, Capt. C. Cuno, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.—27th, Ship Willian Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, to the Cape, St. Helena and England.

CEYLON ARRIVAL.

COLOMBO.—Arrived 9th Feb. Ship Forbes, J. Ford, Master, from Madras.—Passenger Mr. Holst.

CEYLON DEPARTURES.

Sailed Feb. 9th,—Brig Cyclops, John Poulson, Master, for Malabar Coast,—Passengers, Dr. Hay and family, Mr. Gillon late Master of the Zephyr.

11th, Cutter Tartar, H. Pendergrass, Master for Quilon,—Passengers, Colonel Rainsford, and Lieut. Mitchell.

12th, Ship Forbes J. Ford, Master, for Allepe.

Goverment Brig Hebe, John Morris, Commander, for Galle,—Passengers, Mrs. Bradish 2 Misses Bradish and Mr. R. Morgan.

Sailed H C. Ship Rose, T. McTaggart, Commander, for Colombo,—Passenger, Mrs. Wintle & Family, Mrs. Friar and Family, Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. Storeing, Mr. Wintle, Lieutenant Anstice H. M. 73d Regt. Lieutenant Biddle Artillery, and Lieutenant Young, 7th N. I.

TAINCOMALEE.—31st. Brig Covelong, R. G. Trill, Master, from Madras.

3d February, H. M. Ship Orlando, John Clavel, Esq, Captain, from Madras.

PENANG ARRIVALS.

January 16th, Brig Salamanca, C. Smith, from Siam, 27th December, 1817; Passengers, Illustrissimo Senhor Joseph Florent, Bishop Josopolitano and Vicar Apostolico of Siam, the Reverend A. D Jeremiah, and 4 Students,—17th, Ship Susan, J. Collingwood, from China, ———, Malacca 11th Jannary, 1818; Passengers, A Tegart, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy, Bengal Artillery, —— Teylor, Esq. and —— Pearson, Esq.—ditto, Ship Cochin, J. F. Jones, from Port Jackson, 16th August, 1817, Malacca, 13th Jan. 1818; Passengers, Captain Wilson, and Lieutenant Rolf.—20th, Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Malacca, 15th ditto; Passenger, Mr. Gibson.—ditto, Brig Alliance, A. Cameron, from ditto, 15th ditto.—31st, Ship David Clarke, C. Millere from Calcutta, 17th January; Passengers, Mrs. Spottiswood, Mrs. Hampton, and Child, - Spottiswood, Esq. Madras Civil Service, Captain Hampton, & Mr. Mitchell—Feb. 1st, Brig Gessina, J. Robertson, from ditto, 17th ditto; Passenger, Mr. Neins,—5th, Brig Aurora, G. Engram, from Batavia, 21st Dec Malacca, 29th January; Passenger, W. Scott, Esq.

—6th, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, J. P. Parker, Esq. Capt. from Trincomalee, 12th Dec. 1817, Batavia, 11th Jan.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—At Surat On Friday 20th March the Lady of Captain I. B. Dunsterville Paymaster Southern Division of Guzerat of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.—On the 23d Instant. By the Revd. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain George Hall, Conductor of Ordnance P. S. T. to Miss Sarah Victory eldest Daughter of the late Conductor Victory of the Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.—On Board the Forbes at Sea, on the 31th of December last, Captain Thomas Basden, Commander of the Said Ship

On Saturday the 21st instant at an early hour in the morning, the Revd. J. H. DONALDSON.

Possessed of peculiar endowments for the Gospel ministry and manifesting an ardent zeal towards promoting the benevolent object of the London missionary Society, he was immediately selected and appointed by them to the Surat station; whither he repaired not many days after his arrival in India: but the ill effects of the climate on a naturally weak constitution soon depriving him of the invaluable blessings of health, he thought proper to come down to Bombay expecting a recovery by local change; but Providence determined it to be otherwise, for scarce had he completed the 25th year of his age than this truly pious young Missionary was called to his eternal rest.

MADRAS.

BIRTH—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Cameron, 2d Regt. Light C. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the morning of the 27th February, the Lady of Captain Charles Augustus Elderton, Cantonment Paymaster at Secundrabad, of a Daughter.

At Palamcottah, on the 19th January, the Lady of the Revd. J. Hough, of a Son:

On Tuesday the 24th inst. Mrs. J. C. Gotting of son.

DEATHS.—At Aska, on the 24th of December 1817 Francis John, the infant Son of Captain Hargrave, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

At Masulipatam, on the 8th instant, Colonel Thomas Wilson, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment N. I.

Killed in Action at Corrygawm, near Seroor, on the 1st January, Lieutenant William Chilsholm of the Madrass Artillery: a gallant and amiable young Officer.

At Seroor, on the 9th January, Lieutenant James Boyn, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Bombay, on the 23d January, Cornet George Garrard, of the Invalid Establishment.

At Hindia, on the 28th Janurry, Captain, James Forbes, and on the 2d February, Lieutenant Edwar Rielly of the 7th Regiment N. I.

In Camp at Hindiah, on the 2d Feb. 1818, Lieut. Rielly of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I. regretted by his Brother Officers.

At Vizagapatam, on the 15th of February 1818, Captain Henry Shute Lee, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry.—He died of a fever in the prime of life, after serving the Hon'ble Company for nearly 17 years' during which time his amiable manners and exalted principles had endeared him to his brother officers and other friends who will long lament so great a loss.

On the 27th altimo, Mr. Robert Gordon, Silversmith and Jeweller, aged 41 He was one of the most respectable and opulent Inhabitants of Madras.

CEYLON.

DEATH.—At Manar, on the 5th instant. M. J. C. Von Braunhoff, Son of the late Lieut. Baron Von Braunhoff of the Dutch East India Company's Service in Ceylon, and Head Clerk of the Cutchery at that flation, aged 30 years; after a lingering illness, whose premature loss will belong lamented by his afflicted Widow and Children.

PENANG.

MARRIAGE.—At Malacca, on Saturday the 10th inst. by the Reverend Mr. Slater, Captain Archibald Cameron, of the Country Service, to Faith, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Brooks, of the same Place.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR

Breakfasting with a Friend a few days since my attention was called to your late Paper, wherein I perceived with mingled sentiments of Esteem and regret, the Public spirited, (but I cannot help regarding it, as a mistaken) proposition, for erecting a monument to Commemorate the Heroic atchievement that ushered in the year, on the thrice Hallowed plains of Corygaum. Government as your correspondent has justly observed, has anticipated every hope, and anxiously strove to alleviate every public wish, or private affliction; which are ever associated with the discharge of a soldiers professional Duties, while our Honorable masters will most probably anticipate the Patriotic and Honorable feelings of your correspondent by the erection of the monument which has been so Nobly deserved by our Gallant veterans, on that and other recent glorious events which I cannot help considering in every respect preferable, to any Private testimony of Departed worth, however splended, or appropriate to the atchievement it is meant to perpetuate.

The public and National Records in our cathedrals at Home, there can be little doubt have Eminently tended to fan the patriotic flame in the Breast of our Juvenile Heroes while the association of a Lawrence with Wolfe and his contemporary Heroes by his grateful superiors, gave Birth to a hope in my mind that I might some day be equally honored and Distinguished.

It is not however with the View of suggesting to our Hon'ble Employers what would be gratifying to the feelings of their Army, and by rendering a Tribute to the memory of their Native Officers, whose names should certainly not be omitted in a Record of this kind, any more than that Homage of Respect due to the extraordinary exertion of their Faithful native soldiery, to whose determined Fortitude and Heroic exertions, the day was won, that I now address you but to correct the misconceptions of your correspondent, originating in his own Benevolent, and Virtuous Feeling. There was indeed a time, when the sanctuaries of the Dead, were not profaned by a Ruthless Enemy, when the Grave of a Wedderburn, was Venerated and illumened, as an Hallowed shrine, by the Liberal and Gallant Prince, to whom its scite had been conceded, and I could mention other instances, even under the infuriated and bigotted sway of the late Mysorean Tyrant. But the reverse is so notoriously the case of late years—and such sacrilegious violation, and spoilation of the Tombs, nay even the graves, of our countrymen, their Wives, and even Children, has occured duriug the late events which have passed in the Deccan, and anterior thereto in other remote provinces that it involves an intrusive and rather distressing reflection, as to what can have given rise to such a revolution of sentiment, amongst a People to whose former habits and practice, what we now deprecate was so extremely repugnant, who tho' they fought with the living, venerated their deceased Enemies, such a train of reflection, might probably be attended with some instruction, and benefit. It would at all events convince your correspondent, that Corrygaum would not Answer for the scite of a Trophy in commemoration of their Princes disgrace, and misfortunes, every man of every clime, and Persuasion, feels sore at beholding a Monument of his own Humiliation. I am therefore decidedly of opinion, it would neither be Politic to erect or Practicable to preserve a Trophy of the kind at Corrygaum, tho' I see no objection to its construction in any appropriate situation at Bombay it might be made a prominent object and Land mark on entering the Harbour where it might both adorn and do Honour to a Presidency, the atcheivements and Fidelity of whose Native Army, have been long a Theme of admiration, associated with the proudest exultation at their often Tried, yet still unshaken and unimpeached, devotion to their Duty.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
C.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25th March 1818.

The Ship built at Damaun for Messrs. Pereira and Co. glided in to her proper element on the 19th instant, she has been named the Angelica, and is about the burthen of 650 Tons.

The New Ship Conde de Rio Parde may be expected, in a few days from that place.

A report, has prevailed for these some days of the arrival of an American Ship at Mandavee, in the Gulf of Cutch.

We observe that a New periodical publication in a series of Letters, from the Black Dwarf in London to his friend the Yellow Bonze of Japan is now circulated in London, and bids fair to take place of Cobbet. Satire we are convinced, does more good than round assertion, even if it has the most damning proofs, if true it has the appearance of malevolence, and if false it injures and perhaps ruins innocent people whereas a little sober satire, only makes the galled jade wince.

Our brother Editor mentions a report that the Bramins of Singhur, (with their accustomed artifice) had attempted to conceal from the conquerors of that fortress a valuable image of their God Gunnez or Ganesa, by inclosing his godship, in a pillar of masonry and that on his being discovered, they had already offered a Lac and half of rupees for his ransom, we can easily believe all this, and that the God may be much richer. For Ferishta tells us, that when Guzerat was conquered by Mamood of Ghizni in the 10th century, the plunder of Samnat, amounted to many millions sterling.

By the arrival of the Bombay Castle from China the 22d January we learn that Cotton had suffered a further depreciation, in price, and it must not be expected that the Ships who have gone out of season, will tend to raise it, the Chinese are a calculating people, and know as well as *Swift* did, that two and two do not always make four.

By the kindness of a friend we have obtaining the perusal of the Firt Annual report of the Calcutta Marine Registry Office. It is extremily well drawn up and the statements appear fair and open, the most interesting part of it is however the saving of the Lord Hungerford from being destroyed by Fire by the prompt, exchange of her Crew.

Our Brother Editor announced the capture of the fort of Wudjungur, and the capitulation of Poorunder on the evening of the 15th instant. We understand the garrison (with the exception of the Arabs who are to be sent back to their native country,) were permitted to march out, with their arms and private property.

Bajee Row is off towards Punderpoor where he expects to be able to make a stand, most of the Maratta chiefs have houses at this place, and the neighborhood is populous, it is situated an the banks of the Beemah 86 mile S. E. of Poonah.

Brigadier General Smith was in the vicinity of *Bheer* on the 19th of this month following Bajee Row at be rate of twenty Miles a day. General Doveton by the last accounts was at Cappergaum, Pressed as Bajee Row must be from all quarters, we may safely anticipate an early dispersion of his followers and the security of his person.

The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Stanhope having proceeded with a Detachment of His Majesty's 17 Dragoon to attack a body of Pindaries under *Seeto* who were said to be encamped at a place called *Tee* to the South West of Indore, learnt on his arrival at that place that the Pindaries had fled to *Hursala*, the Lieutenant Colonel immediately followed the Enemy to that place came up with him and nearly annihilated the whole party which consisted of between three or four hundred Pindaries, but we apprehend the chief was not among the number.

The Orpheus will go to sea this Evening or to-morrow morniug certainly.

The Adamant, will also sail on Tuesday 31st Instant, and we are authorised to state, that Letters, will be received at the office of Messrs. Remmington Crawford and Co, until 5 P M on Monday.

We regrat to state that Capt. Basden of the Ship Forbes, died at sea on the 31th of December, last,

Calcutta.

VOYAGE TO AND FROM OCHOTSK IN SIBERIA.

The BROTHERS, *Captain Gordon*, which lately returned to the port of Calcutta, has performed a voyage, deserving on several accounts of particular attention; and although the narrative of this voyage, which we have seen is chiefly occupied with a detail of the common events that occur at sea, we have certainly perused it with not a little interest, as that of the first direct attempt at commercial enterprize betwixt the Ports of CALCUTTA and OCHOTSK. The BROTHERS left Calcutta, on the 9th May, 1817, with a cargo composed of such articles as it was thought would be most in request in Siberia, and with a crew of six men. The burden of the vessel does not exceed 65 tons, and when we consider the length and difficulties of the voyage she undertook, and has performed, we wonder not a litde at the intrepidity which dictated so arduous an undertaking, as to encounter the stormy seas of OCHOTSK. The Captain states that the commencement of his voyage was far from promising, having met with a good deal of bad weather—sprung a leak, and been obliged to put back to refit. After overcoming these difficulties, the BROTHERS was at length enabled to proceed on her voyage, and without any thing remarkable arrived at OCHOTSK, on September 27th—unfortunately she reached the port of her destination a few days after the merchants, who are in the habit of frequenting it from the neighbouring coasts, and from the interior had taken their departure; and as the winter was soon expected to set in, in all its Siberian severity, there was no time to be lost. Accordingly the Cargo of the BROTHERS was got on shore, and lodged in a warehouse to wait the return of the season, when mercantile transactions can be carried on in these inhospitable regions. Mr. *Eddis*, a partner in the speculation, remained at OCHOTSK with the Cargo, and the vessel, under the command of Captain Gordon left the port on October 19th, and again reached Calcutta on January. The BROTHERS is now lying in the river taking in Cargo for another trip to OCHOTSK, and as Captain G. expects to be able to sail much sooner, than he did last year, he is in hopes of arriving at OCHOTSK early in June, where, we hope he will find a good market to reward him for undertaking so new and hazardous an adventure. The following extract from Captain Gordon's narration, after reaching the sea of OCHOTSK cannot prove otherwise than entertaining to our readers.

'At sunset we had the unspeakable joy to find ourselves arrive at length in the long looked for sea, of Ochotsk and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the frailty of our little barque, and our want of knowledge of the situation, and nature of the port of our destination, we could no but anticipate a successful issue to the voyage, which at its commencement, appeared to be opposed by the elements and every adverse circumstance. Our hopes, were more than realized for we glided through this sea if possible more agreeably, than we had passed through those of China and Japan, and on the evening of the 27th September, our eyes feasted themselves in viewing the coast of Siberia. In the course of the night the wind headed us off so, that we fetched in shore considerably to the Eastward of the point for which our course had been shaped; at noon being within a league of the shore, in nine fathoms, had to tack ship; the breeze freshening at N. W. drove us off shore, and until the 3d of October, we were unable to regain our station: then 3 A. M. a fine little breeze favored us from the N. E. and carried us by nine o'clock close in shore: having 6 fathoms, bore up and ran along the coast with regular soundings, at the distance of two miles off shore, eagerly looking for our own port as well as for some traces of human beings of whom we might be able to enquire concerning it. At 10 o'clock, we descried a flag staff on the pitch of a point (Maruchan point,) and soon afterwards the flag staff, on a small hill inland of it. Our hopes were now all alive, every rock, and every valley was declared to be a house or a village, until a nearer approach proved it otherwise, at length we saw a house in

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ecality, but such an one as made us all shudder; a few rough logs of wood piled on each other, enclosing a few feet of ground, and covered in with moss and rubbish, presented to our view an hovel, which we could only regard as the temporary abode of unfortunates, wrecked, on this inhospitable shore, and at the same time thought that some of the drift wood, which covered the beach, resembled the bleached remains of a vessel. We passed near enough to ascertain that the habitation had long been without inhabitants, and at half-past ten rounded Maruchan Point very closely, hoping to find the river of Ochotsk as we luffed round, but in this we were disappointed, and had to heave too, for a few minutes, in order to commit to the deep the boday of a second victim to the severity of t climate: having performed this melancholy task' we bore away again and almost immediately got sight of three steeples, and in a few minutes saw other buildings near them, our joy now was complete, our toils were already forgotten and we only wondered at arriving with so little difficulty. Curiosity was eager, to ascertain what kind of a place Ochotsk was, and to make out the shipping; but we could neither perceive ship or boat of any description, even when near enough, to observe the manner in which the gazers on the beach were dressed: on nearing the mouth of the river, we had the mortification to find it inaccessible, without a pilot, as a heavy surf broke right across it, being in 3 fathoms, sand: at half past one P. M. came to an anchor for the purpose of getting the boat out: whilst furling sails, a boat came out of the river towards us, and we were most agreeably surprized on being hailed in English. She contained an English Captain and an American gentleman, besides the Russian pilot, and finding it was our intention to go into the harbour, we were desired to bear a hand, as the tide was just about to turn, and it would scarcely be practicable even as it was, to get in: the wind had just shifted in our favor, and freshening, carried us in a few minutes over the bar, and we moored in the Ochotsk to the great joy of every one on board. Our vessel drew but 7 feet water, had she drawn two feet more, the Pilot would not have attempted the river so late on the tide, hazardous as it is to remain in the road, which for the three days succeeding that of our arrival, presented to the view but a sheet of foam, in which I imagine no vessel could long ride.

"Captain Eddis passed an hour or two on shore with our Countrymen, and brought on his return but dismal accounts regarding a market, as the dark side alone had been brought to view; before morning we viewed things more favorably than they had been represented, and ventured to hope, that some articles of the Cargo might find a sale next season, although there was not the value of two dollars specie, neither any merchandize or merchant in the place. The last of the merchants, had left Ochotsk about 14 days before our arrival. The Governor, Captain Menitsky, of the navy, also had quitted Ochotsk about a month, and left the Port in charge of His Highness Prince Alexandre Schakooskoy, a lieutenant in the Imperial navy, from whom we received an uninterrupted series of the kindest attentions, which lay us under the most lasting obligations to this truly noble young man. The importation of a foreign cargo, being without precedent in the archives of Siberia, the Prince was at first rather at a loss how to act, and felt his situation doubly disagreeable, from the circumstance of having applied for leave to retire from the service; but meeting with some papers relative to goods imported into Kamtschatka—in or about 1812, by Mr. Dobell, on board of two American brigs, he found it remained doubtful, if the tariff with all its restrictive and prohibitory clauses, would be opposed to this attempt at opening a trade with these remote regions.

Mr. Dobell's adventure, like our own, was chiefly owing to the representation of Captain A. Von Krusenstern, the Russian Circumnavigator. It was of considerable value, and contained a judicious, tho' far too plentiful an assortment of articles, for the use of the inhabitants of Kamtschatka, whose poverty soon shewed the ruinous consequences, which would attend this attempt to serve them, especially if the tariff was enforced. Repairing to the capital, Mr. Dobel met with a most gracious reception from the Emperor, who presented him with a valuable ring on account of services rendered Captain Krusenstern, at Canton, and issued an Ukase, permitting the sale of prohibited articles then imported into Kamtschatka, on the payment of 30 per cent. reducing the duties chargeable, by the tariff on articles, to perhaps an average of about 12 per cent. and making free of duty articles of indispensible necessity, as provisions, clothing, furniture, stationery, &c. It was also noticed, at or about this time, that a deviation from the commercial policy of the Empire must be made, in favor of the insulated inhabitants of Ochotsk and Kamtschatka. Since then, a second Ukase has been issued, declaring Mr. Dobells goods duty free, (whether the whole, or the remaining portion I cannot say): that gentleman has also been appointed Russian consul general at Manilla, and is expected to proceed there very shortly, but with what particular object in view, is hard to say,—possibly in the way of his own business rather than of that of the Empire.—One of his brigs, the *Sylph*, he begged the Emperor to accept of, and though declined, she yet remains at Kamtschatka in ordinary. Great part of their cargoes are yet on hand, tho' retailed by the pound of sugar and bottle of rum, and hawked about to every part of the Peninsula, by two Americans who have married grand-daughters of Captain Cook's friend, the worthy priest of Paratounkà. The person who boarded us, was one of these agents, who came over from Kamtaschatka in the spring, withsome goods, which not disposing of, detained him at Ochotsk, until the next year.

The goods imported on the *Brothers*, are considered as being within the meaning of the first Ukase, and application has been made to have the second extended to them. My hopes for succeeding in this, are sanguine, and founded on the character and intelligence of Governor Menitsky, who in unison with the government, I believe to be desirous of inviting commerce to the port, for the sake of their own subjects, who it can never be doubted, would thus be greatly benefited. Captain Menitsky, it is to be feared, will not again return to Ochotsk, where he has presided five years, as he has the government of Yahutsh, and has applied to be permitted to retire from the Navy. He together with the governor of Kamtschatka. Captain Rackard, was brought up in the British Navy. During the last eight years, Kamtschatka and Ochotsk, have been naval governments, and are likely to gain much by the change, the officers in that department of the imperial service, being far more polished and intelligent than the military: these places are also garrisoned entirely by seamen, who mount guard and perform all the other duties of soldiers.

"As the winter had made rapid strides, and there was no alternative, only remained to discharge the cargo and proceed to sea again; this was done on the 18th of October, much to our satisfaction, for the prospect of wintering in so desolate a place was not agreeable.

'Ochotsk contains above an hundred log edifices, inhabited by twelve hundred souls: it is situated on a strand of shingles, which having become insulated and untenable, has been abandoned for a more suitable spot on the opposite side of the harbour. Government-house, the hospital, barracks, court house and some magazines had been removed before our arrival, and during our stay, Newport was considerably increased at the expense of old town, these log buildings are removed with the facility of tents, yet they are very comfortable inside and well adapted to the country.

'The Port is very extensive, but for the greater part dry at low water, it lies about latitude 59 deg. 20 min. North, and longitude about 143 deg. 12 min. East of Greenwich: it is high water on full, and change days at 10¼ hours. Spring tides rise 8, 10, to even 12 feet, with a Southerly wind in the Autumn. The bar is said to have five feet on it at low water spring tides, which I rather doubt. Vessels drawing above 12 feet ought not to visit this Port, tho' they may make shift to enter it on emergency, as it is the only place in these seas, where any thing can be done in the way of repairs. The coast is bold and clear of hidden danger,—it may be discovered a great distance off, being mountainous and usually clad in snow, the reflection of which opposite the sun is seen a long way,—the soundings also appear to be regular and a good guide at night and in thick or rainy weather, which prevails throughout the summer season. The great disadvantage of this coast is, that stretching in an east and west line, without any place of shelter, a vessel caught near it with a southerly gale, and unable to work off, must either ride it out, or else be wrecked. Losses by shipwreck do not appear at present to be at all common, and gales, I believe, are neither frequent or severe. None of the charts or maps of this coast are to be depended on in any degree, but as far as they extend, the surveys of Broughton Krusenstern, and Golovin, are very accurate.

'Ochotsk is the channel of communication between Russia and its settlements in Kamtschatka to America; the latter are under the exclusive direction of a mercantile company, whose Charter has but two years to run. They have of late attacked the Japanese, settled a colony in California, a considerable distence within the Spanish lines, and also seized on one of the isles of the celebrated Tamahana, whom it was intended to have dispossessed of Owyhee; but failing in effecting this, the next to it, Mowee, was taken. These proceedings of the company, together with the want of honor, which has marked their transactions, not only with their servants and subjects, but also with the public, has rendered them abhorred as a body, and makes it probable, that a very different charter will be substituted for the old one. Very probably, another effort will be made by them to create an Indian Company, either independent of, or an appendage to the American Company. Litka, in Norfolk Sound, is the residence of M. Brenoff, the Company's Agent, who is absolute, and exercises almost regal powers; he has a fleet of about tensail of vessels, one of which is of 300 tons, and with many of the others, was built in the colonies: had our voyage been directed to that point, it might have proved more advantageous than we can now expect it will do.

'Kamtschatka, with all its natural advantages, appears to be at a stand, if not declining, as its population has dwindled to a mere nothing; the aborigines are reduced to less than 6000, and have made no advances in civilization: the Russians resident there, do not amount, I believe, to 1000.

'Shapeing a course to the southward, we passed in sight of Tonoo rock, about midnight of the 19th: this rock being bold to, and discernible at a considerable distance, may be steered for by vessels uncertain of their true place, by reason of fogs, &c. It lies in the meridian of Ochotsk—being favored with fair winds in three days, our mast-heads, rigging and sails were clear of the ice and snow, which had adhered to them, but the weather continued sharp. On the afternoon of the 22d, made the coast of Sagallen in lat. 51 deg. 30 min. N. and being well in with it at midnight, had to put about; the weather after this was very bearable: at times it appeared to be felt less sensibly than when crossing the same parallels a month before, on our way to the northward. On the 29th, we quitted the sea of Ochotsk, by passing through Pico channel, the same by which we had entered it, and then having sea room, and the prospect of enjoying a more genial climate in a few days, could not but look on the voyage as accomplished. Impelled along by the most favorable gales, Sandown Point, on the coast of Niphon, was made at daylight of 4th Nov. and at noon, we were up with White Point, and steering in for Yeddo Bay, where I was inclined to pass a day or two: after working to windward, and tossing about most terribly for a week, without making an inch, we were necessitated for want of time to bear a way, with the poor consolation of being only in like case with H. M. sloops *Resolution* and *Providence*, who in 1776 and in 1796, were in the early part of November drifted about, at the mercy of the strong N. E. currents they met with on this part of the Coast. During this time fires were kindled nightly along the Coast, and similar signals were made in the day, when near any village or town; either by way of invitation or else to warn us of danger. The boats we passed nearer to, did not at all appear to shun us, and had I wished it would, no doubt have visited us. N. E. and Easterly winds carried us on very agreeably, and at day light the 17th, made two small islands of the Loo-choo Group, and the following midnight shaved the S. E. point of Great Loo-choo, we saw nothing of it; the night of the 22d returned us to the China Sea, thro' which we repassed with pleasure, and made Pulo Aor on the 4th December, having been absent from it four months and two days. On the following night we had but light airs, yet the current was so strong, that in the morning we had Bintany N. E. point West of us—light airs and a continuance of the current detained us from entering the straits until the 10th Noon. The 13th we anchored off Malacca and sailed again in the evening in company with several ships.—The roughness of our copper which was much injured by the ice retarded our progress with light winds so much, that we did not get into the Ganges, until the 13th January 1818, when by God's mercy our voyage was so far concluded, in the most agreeable manner; indeed since stopping the last leak, which was occasioned by the blow of our anchor when coming down the river, we have enjoyed the most favorable winds and weather, I remember to have had on any voyage, and have not had either a gale, or squall of any consequence during the same period, so that our masts, sails, and rigging do not appear to have suffered more injury, than they would have received from mere exposure to the weather in a like period if under fours off Chandpaul Ghaut.'

We have great pleasure in noticing an instance of the liberality and benevovolence of the opulent Hindoos of Calcutta, not surpassed perhaps by the generosity even of London Merchants. It is stated that several of them have it in contemplation, to establish in proper situations, Despensaries for the distribution of Medicines to the poor gratis. Over these it is proposed that a European Surgeon shall have the general superintendance but the details of preparing the medicines and of visiting the patients at their own house. are to be conducted by Native apprentices, whose pay will be in proportion to their length of services. In this way, besides the immediate good effects of the charity a great advantage will accrue to the native population in general, from the opportunity they will soon have, of having recourse to native Doctors, who will at all events be much better instructed, than the general run of those, to whose skill they are at present under the necessity of entrusting their lives. Baboo Jy Kisn Singh has been the first to patronise this plan, but many other respectable individuals have declared their resolution, to contribute to its execution, as soon as the limits of the expense shall have been ascertained.

Madras.

26TH FEBRUARY.

The Mary Ann, Captain Anderson, arrived from Manilla on Wednesday last.—We were in hopes, that by this opportunity, we should have received later intelligence of the progress of the Independents in South America, than has as yet reached us from Europe—Private letters however, state, that the Government is extremely solicitous to suppress all intelligence from that quarter, a circumstance which naturally leads us to infer that their accounts are altogether unfavourable to the progress of the Royal Arms, and the cause of Legitimacy.

The Honorable Company's Ship Union, from Bengal, may be hourly expected, as she is stated to have sailed from Coringa about the 16 instant—Contrary winds, which have prevailed for some days, must have greatly retarded her progress southward, and hitherto prevented her arrival at Madras.

English Extracts.

We extract Mr. Elphinstone's Speech from the voluminous debates of the 5th March concerning Hailybury Collage because we admire its honesty and Indepcndence.

'Mr. *Elphinstone* begged the attention of the court for a few miuntes. He confessed he did not expect, after what had passed, that this question would go to the vote; but as that was the course of the proceeding, and as it must be decided one way or the other, he should take the liberty of explaining, in a few words the grounds of the vote he should give. His hon. friend, who spoke last but one, had delivered his sentiments at considerable length; but if he thought that he was speaking the opinion of the court of directors as a body, he was under some mistake, because, for his own part, he must say he did not accede to that opinion. He had heard a good many speaches upon the present question, but he did not think that any of the hon gentlemen whom he had heard had grapled with the main point in the debate. He (Mr. E.), however, would endeavour to do it in a few sentences. But he must say, in the first place, that he could agree with none of the gentlemen who had spoken from within the bar. He could not agree with his hon. friend on his right hand (Mr. Grant), in thinking that the college was most excellent; nor, on the other hand, could he agree with the hon. and learned gentleman who brought forward these propositions, that the college was so bad that it should be done away. Whatever might be the opinion of the other directors upon this subject, he should not stop to consider them; but he felt, in his own mind, that the college was not every thing that could be expected, not what the court had a right to expect. But certainly he thought that it was capable of being improved, and that very easily; and, therefore, he should be sorry to see it done away. There were many things that presented themselves, which in his mind, were extremely offensive, and which if removed, would in his opinion, remove every objection to the college. It appeared to him, in the first place, that, in looking to the whole management of the college, the principal object of the professors seemed to be, to secure appointments for themselves, without paying any regard to the discipline of the institution. Probably he might take an erroneous view of the subject, but this was his fixed and determined opinion. He had the greatest respect for the professors, as learned and respectable men; but still he must say that these gentlemen seemed to pay more respect to their own interests and the dignity of their office than to the most important part of their duty.—namely, a due attention to the discipline and manners of their pupils; for they appeared to consider, that when their lecture books were closed they had acquitted themselves of every part of their duty. From what he could learn of their conduct when out of their lecturing rooms, there was a total absence of attention to the demeanour and moral conduct of their students. This appeared to him to be the prominent evil of the present system, and that upon which hinged all the rows and rebellions which had unfortunately taken place in the college. If the professors had been more attentive to the young men in importing their social qualities, by treating them with kindness and condescension, instead of treating them with harshness and hauteur, as if they were a class of beings beneath the notice of so dignified a personage as a professor, he was perfectly persuaded that none of these complaints would have arisen. Young men were naturally susceptible of kindness, as well as of good example,—and he ventured to say, that if the professors had any thing like that fatherly feeling which ought to belong to men in such situations, and had treated their pupils with more kindness, they would have produced for themselves that esteem and affection upon which sincere respect and veneration for constituted authority like theirs must be founded. For his part, he had always found that the most effectual way of governing human nature, as well as all other creatures, was by treating it with kindness and good nature. The want of these qualities in the professors had been the ruin of the college. Mr. Professor Malthus had talked a good deal about kindness and attention to the students, and all that sort of thing: but did he practice what he preached? If he had, he (Mr. E.) would venture to say that there would have been no occasion for his pamphlet, because he was thoroughly convinced that if there had been real kindness and real attention shewn to the lads of the college, a principle of gratitude of an affection would have bound them to their masters. The fact was that the professors were too high; they swelled up with too much of their own consequence. They could not come down from their high stations, and they treated young fellows of eighteen or nineteen as the arrantest schoolboys. In short, they would never come down from the dignity of the professor's chair; they were always the professor, and nothing else. If they had attended a little more to the boys in their private and leisure hours, and been a little more familiar and kind with them, the college never could have been in that state of which so much complaint had been made. Had they changed their tone and manner, and acted more like parents than tyrants, they would have gained the affections of the young men, and they would have secured subordination in the college, from principle, rather than from terror; but the fact was, they would not condescend to become acquainted with the boys in privacy, and consequently they never know their merits as social beings. There was one very remarkable circumstance, which seemed to him to be extraordinary and unaccountable, namely, that in all these rows there was not one professor who stood forward to try if he could stop them; and although there were four or five of the boys well disposed, and ready to join them in their efforts for that purpose, still the rows were allowed to go on as if the professors were not there to do what they might. This was an undisputed fact. He remembered a pretty passage in Virgil,* which he could not immediately quote, but the sense of it was "When the court were all in riot and confusion, not a respectable man appeared. So it was in this, case,—when the college was

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* We presume, the hon. director alluded to the following passage—

Ac, veluti magno is populo quum sæpe co-orta est
Ledetlo, sævitque an mis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat;
Tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexrre, silent, arrectisque auribus astant;
Illeregit dictis animos et pectora mulce.

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Poetry.

FROM CONVERSATION A POEM BY WILLIAM COOKE.

ON CONTENT.

" Nor, think, ye vain! whose bosoms idly glow,
And sigh for wants, which often end in woe,
Fantastic wants! which Nature never named,
Conceiv'd in pride—by novelties inflamed,
Pageants of fashion—meteors of a day,
Intent on nothing—but their own display:
With whims unnumber'd as the fool's desires
When emulation all his bosom fires.
Think not but joys await the humble line
Where INDEPENDENCE rears its sacred shrine,
Where the still concience give's that sweet repose
Which casts our cares off nightly with our clothes;
Joys which surpass the meed of courtly praise,
Of useless riches, of the vulgar gaze.
" Is it no joy to 'scape that base-borne sphere
Where baser language wounds the modest ear,
Where Vice and Want their baneful influence spread,
And Virtue scarcely lifts its drooping head?
Is it no joy to boast a liberal mind,
By books, by converse, and taste refined;
From false ambition free—from crimes of state,
And every wish that would be meanly great;
" Is it no joy to prove this moral song,
'Man wants but little—nor that little long,'
Yet from that little, by a timed supply,
Arrest the widow's tear, the orphan's sigh,
Spread by example charity around,
And feel its heaven-born comforts in rebound:
Thus rise by worth—respected without art,
And gain a patronage in every heart?
" Is it no joy to hail the dawning day,
And view the wonders Nature's works display?
The misty mountain's top—the cheering sun,
Just as his rising splendours are began?
The feathered choir, who chaunt their Maker's praise
In the wild warblings of their matin lays,
Where every copse with artless music rings,
And every bliss is painted on their wings?
Th' enamelled meads that scent the passing gale,
And mix their fragrance with the flow'ry vale?
The mantling trees which climb each rising hill,
The stream that glides—or murmurs in the rill,
The spangled dew-drops and the golden grain,
With all that decorate the rural plain,
With all that Nature from her bounteous store
Bestows alike upon the rich and poor?
" Say—Can we view this ever-glorious sight
Without the feel of exquisite delight?
This cheap resource to every thinking mind,
Where pleasure and religion are combin'd,
And not exclaim, with gratitude divine,
'Creation's tenant!—all these scenes are mine!'
" Yes—these are joys which swell the good man's breast;
These are the hoards of which he feels possessed;
These point his duties to their noblest end,
As HUSBAND—PARENT—CITIZEN—and FRIEND;
These tell the rich, debas'd by Fortune's lure,
Tho' wealth oft wants, & grandeur's insecure,
That every poor man is not therefore poor;
That *stars* and *titles* may from kings be given,
But SWEET CONTENT's the favourite boon of Heaven.'

LOGOGRIPHE.

Je suis assez content, lecteur, de mon emploi
C'est toujours le salon que j'occupe chez toi.
Mais tout n'est pas plaisir sur la machine ronde,
Nous apprend un proverbe aussi vieux que le monde.
Presque tous les matins, un insolent laquais
Dont l'aspect me fait peur, que j'abhorre a jamais,
S'en vient en fredonnant, armé d' une baguette,
Me frapper sans pitié; le maroufle me traite
Sans nul ménagement: pourtant d'autres travaux
L'appelant, il faut bien qu'il me laisse en repos.
Mais changeons d'entretien: derange ma structure,
Jette par-ci par-la mes pieds à l'aventure.
As-tu fait?—Oui.—Voyons. Fort bien. Ce n'est pas tout;
Cependant ne crains pas que je te pousse à bout:
Je veux tout simplement, procédant avec ordre,
Tirer quelque parti de tout ce beau désordre.
Pose-moi sur trois pieds tu dois apercevoir
Ce qui fait du buveur le plus grand désespoir.
—C'est vrai.—Sur trois encor ne vois-tu pas paraitre
Le nom qu'avec raison l'on donne au petit-maître?
—Oui—Toujours sur trois pieds, tu vois, sans trop chercher,
Un meuble indispensable en ta chambre à coucher.
—Rien n'est plus vrai.—Fort bien. Sans crainte de replique,
Sur quatre tu dois voir deux notes de musique.
—Je ne réplique rien, le fait est avéré.
—Sur sept découvres-tu ce village illustré
Par la reunion de célèbres poëtes
Qui, sablant le Champagne, échauffèrent leurs têtes,
Et qui déterminés par un beau désespoir,
Voulurent s'embarquer pour le rivage noir?
—Oui.—Bravo. Sur deux pieds, ne vois-tu pas la ville
Qu'environne un pays agréable et fertile?
—Si fait, je l'aperçois.—A merveille, ma foi.
Tu me tiens donc?—Oui.—Bien! Alor repose-toi.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

all in uproar not a respectable professor made his appearance. He hoped, however, the professors would see that they had been a little too high, and that they would now see the policy of observing a different practice towards the students. But there was another evil which was productive of equally bad consequences, namely, the horrible system upon which the laws of the college were administered. The statutes of the college were abominable; he could not endure them; and he was astonished how they could have got upon Paper. The consequences produced by them were dreadful as they affected the interests of the Company. One of the laws of the college was, that no young man who had been in the army or navy of his country could be admitted into this college. The army and navy, therefore, of the country, were to be stigmatized and disgraced, by declaring that any man who had served his king and his country, in either of those services, was disqualified for the honor of serving the East-India Company! Never was there any thing more absurd and injurious than this most extraordinary law. This was one of the college statutes! How was it followed up by the next? Why, any young man having been expelled from the college could be employed in no other situation in the Company's establishments! But this iniquitous law had been so much discussed, and so justly condemned, that he should not add any thing further to what had been said upon the subject. The third was still worse; for a man must be punished because he did not come forward and convict himself! He had read an account of the Inquisition, but he declared to God that he had never read any thing so bad as this. It was without apology, and had not any principle of humanity, common sense, or justice, to support it. The Company's poor unfortunate students were in such a dreadful state, that they had not even the chance which a trial afforded them of proving their innocence, but they must be expelled the college under the *flat* of a professor, because they would not convict themselves. So that a young fellow at the age of eighteen, after having spent the most valuable years of his life in the college, was to be ruined, and all his prospects blasted, not because he was guilty of any offence proved against him, but because he would not convict himself; and this although he might be a young man of promising genius; and might afterwards be an ornament through life to his country. Surely this was not a principle to be recommended in any institution. It seemed to him completely to damn the character of the college in this point of view. It would be unnecessary for him to point out any instances in which this law might be applied with cruelty and harshness. But instances might occur that a very innocent young man might be brought into a scrape by his companion, and yet he was to be ruined because he could not prove his innocence. This was a principle that certainly ought not to be.

If it was necessary that these harsh measures should be adopted towards them, he would ask upon what principle of policy the Company would trust the government of India into such hands; for if these young men were of so desperate a character as to call for the enactment of such cruel and oppressive laws, they were not fit to be trusted with the patronage to which they were recommended, still less to hold any responsible situation. He would ask even the learned professor who had written this pamphlet, whether the course of treatment which the young men received in this institution would fit them for the character of ministers of public justice, and for all the other functions for carrying on the machine of government.

A great deal had been said about the character and plan of this institution. Some said it was to be a school, others said it was to be a college, and he believed some gentlemen called it an university. But for his part, he really could not understand what it was. —(*Applause*)—It was a sort of non-descript. Undoubtedly it never was intended to be a school. But probably the correct phrase was a *seminary*, partaking of the nature of a school and a college. But whatever it was, it was the duty of the Company to take care that the young men who were consigned to receive their education there should have their characters and their minds formed upon such a plan, as should fit them for the great theatre upon which they were destined to act; and it was for the court to determine whether the laws which he had pointed out were such as tended to produce this effect.

With respect to the pamphlet of which the court had heard so much, he could only say that he had a very high respect for the learned professor as a learned man; but he must declare, in his opinion, that although that learned gentleman had descended into a good deal of minute detail, and had told the public a good deal of truth, yet he must say, in his conscience, that he thought the learned gentleman had not told the whole truth. There was one thing in the learned gentleman's pamphlet which struck him to be open to considerable objection. He talked a good deal about making statesmen, and spoke of the advantages of the college with a view to this object. But every thing which related to commercial knowledge he seemed to treat with the highest contempt, as utterly incompatible with the character of an English statesman Now he must take the liberty of saying, that the learned gentleman had taken a very erroneous estimate of the qualification of an English statesman; for he (Mr. E.) would venture to say, that if an English statesman was ignorant of those matters which related to the commerce of his country, he would make but a very miserable figure in politics; but the learned gentleman was of opinion that commerce was too grovelling for the level of a statesman's mind. If this observation was ridiculous as applied to a commercial company like this, how much more fallacious was it with reference to the British Islands, whose glory was founded in the superiority of their commercial knowledge and enterprize over the rest of their neighbours!

Much had been said, in the course of this debate, upon the subject of the establishment of Lord Wellesley's college in India. Now he would fairly state what were the motives that actuated the Company in the suppression of that college. In the first place, they were alarmed at home at the enormous expense which the maintenance of such a college must cost. They had never thought of building a college in India, because of the great expense which must be incurred in erecting an institution of that kind at so great a distance from home. But they felt the force of all the reasons which had induced Lord Wellesley to undertake that splendid scheme. They felt the disadvantage of sending out young men at so tender an age that it was impossible, in the nature of things, that their minds could be sufficiently formed or have imbibed enough of an European education, to qualify them for the duties which they were likely to be called upon to discharge. Feeling the weight of these objections, long before Lord Wellesley's college was adopted, they had determined, upon establishing an institution in this country which should afford the young men the advantage of giving them that education at home which it was not likely they could receive under the same favourable circumstances in India. The court of directors, therefore, having adopted this plan, saw no necessity for continuing the Calcutta college. These were the grounds upon which they had acted, conceiving that their servants would receive a great deal more improvement at home. They had no splenetic feelings in what they had done; and they only acted from a conscientious belief that they were studying the interest of the Company's territories.

He had no further observations to make at this late hour of the day. It was his conscientious opinion however, that under proper regulations the college would become a most excellent institution; and of all the regulations that seemed to him most necessary for adoption was that which he had pointed out, respecting the demeanour of the professors towards their pupils. To this he most earnestly called the attention of those learned gentlemen themselves; thinking as he did, that a little more kindness and condescension, on their part would prevent the recurrence of those disorders which the Company had so much occasion to lament. For the reasons he had thus stated, he should certainly vote for the original question.—*Cries of question! question!*

OLD BAILEY, SEPT. 20.

George Pearson was, indicted for forging and counterfeiting a warrant or order for the payment of 225*l.* with intent to defraud Williams, Moffat and Co. bankers, or Nathaniel Atchoson.

J. Robinson desposed, that he is a clerk to Williams and Co.; he remembered the prisoner coming to their house in Birchin-lane on the 2d August, and presented a check for 225*l* which witness did not think, was Mr. Atcheson's writing, and asked him where he got it. He said a gentleman came to Mr. Davison's, his employer, and asked him to get the money for it. Witness then shewed the check to Mr. Burgess, one of the partners in the house, who desired the prisoner to walk into the counting-house, which he did. Witness proved that the draft shewn to him was that presented to the prisoner; the signature to it he believed was not in Mr. Atcheson's hand-writting; it was not the least like it.

Mr. Burgess, a partner in the banking-house, remembered the prisoner presenting the check in question; wituess desired him to walk into the counting-house, and there told him it was a forged check, and asked him where he got it; he said he was standing at his master's door, and a person came by, who told him he owed his master some money; and that he had got a check on a banker's in the city, and wished the prisoner to go and receive it for him. Witness then asked him where he was to meet this man; and he said in some street just by. Witness asked in what street; and after a great deal of hesitation and confusion, he said in Nicholas-lane he believed.

J. D. Smith, a constable, deposed that the prisoner said a man, about witeess's height, but not so stout, with a black coat and blue Wellington pantaloons, gave him the check, and that he had left the man in a public house at the bottom of the lane, where he was to wait for him, Prisoner said he did not know the name of the house. Witness, went to look for the man, but he saw no one answering the description given him by the prisoner.

On the morning he was taken, the prisoner sent D. M'Gregor, errand boy to Mr. Davison, of Lombard-street, Whitefriars, to No. 33, Charing-cross, with a letter to Mr. Dejean, who sent a message back, that the prisoner must say which road he meant to take to Cambray, before he could get a passport.

Baron Graham summed up the evidence; and the Jury retired for half an hour, and then returned a verdict of Guilty—Death.

When the verdict was given in, the prisoner clapped his hand to his heart, and said, in a broken voice, " I am not guilty."

J. Vartis was indicted for forging and uttering a check for 400*l.* with intent to defraud John Brenchley, C. Becket, and George Rich; and Williams Moffat and Co. of the Gravesend bank. The circumstances have been already stated.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—Death; but strongly recommended him to mercy, on account, of his youth (he being only 19 years of age), and his former good character; in which recommendation they were joined by Mr. Rich, who manifested the deepest emotion at the unfortunate situation in which the prisoner stood.

James Barnett was capitally convicted for stealing a piece of chintz and a piece of pink calico, value 40*s* and upwards, in the dwelling-house of Jacob Wilson.

John Mason was capitally convicted for sealing two watches, the property of Thos. Hodgkiss, in his dwelling house.

Edward Cook was indicted upon the Coroner's inquisition for having on the 17th of September, at the parish of St. Sepulchre, killed and slayed Elizabeth Redgrave.

The circumstances of the case are these:—The prisoner was driving a dray down Sea-coal-lane on Wednesday last, about 12 o'clock, rather rapidly, and the child was in the street. A woman who saw the dray being so driven, called to the mother of the deceased, and the mother being much alarmed at the situation of her infant, ran to its assistance; unfortunately, however, by an over anxiety to save its life, she pushed it nearer the wheel, which came in contact with the child's head, and to fractured it, that it survived only a few minutes after being conveyed to St. Bartholomew's-Hospital.

Mr. Baron Graham, in summing up the evidence to the Jury, observed, that if they should be of opinion that it was purely accidental, they must acquit the prisoner. There did, however, appear a degree of carelessness which rendered his conduct highly culpable, particularly that of driving a vehicle of that description so hastily in a street which was so narrow as to admit only one cart at a time to pass.

The jury found the prisoner Guilty.

BOW-STREET.

CHILD-STEALING.

Saturday *Eliza Cobb*, a woman apparently 24 years of age, but who stated herself to be not more than 18, was brought before the Sitting Magistrate, upon a charge of stealing an infant boy, three months old, son to George Canning, a poor man residing at South End-row, Kensington.

Charlotte Canning, daughter to the Prosecutor, stated, that on Saturday, the 16th inst. she was standing in Highstreet, Kensington, with the infant in question in her arms, when the Prisoner came up to her, and said, " Let me see, what's your name? Oh! now I recollect, it is Canning." She asked witness how her mother and father were in health, said they knew her extremely well, and would be very happy to see her. She then told witness to go to her mother, and inform her that a Miss Holmes, or Hoad a particular friend, wished to speak with her, observing, that she would take charge of the child during her absence. The witness, at first, hesitated, but the Prisoner told her not to be fearful, that she would take care of the " little one," at the same moment taking the child with some degree of force from her arms. Witness then proceeded to her mother's house, and delivered the message, upon which the latter screamed out " You have given away my child!" They immediately ran together to the spot where the Prisoner had been left with the child, but she was gone. The witness learned that the woman had been seen to take the road to Hammersmith, and a pursuit was instuted in that direction, but in vain. Witness was positive as to the identity of the Prisoner, although a complete metamorphosis had taken place in her dress and appearance since she saw her at Kensington. At that time she was dressed in rather an elegant manner, having on a fashionable bonnet and lace veil, but at the time of her apprehension and examination she wore apparel of the very meanest description. From the evidence of the mother of the child and George Ruthven, the officer, who traced and apprehended her, it appeared, that on the day after the child was stolen, information was obtained that the woman had on Saturday morning stopped at a public-house at Turnham-green, changed her dress, and went away leaving a bundle of wearing apparel.

In the evening she returned, bringing with her a child, and, having again altered her attire, she departed. She was seen to get into a stage-waggon travelling to Alresford, in Hampshire. She was traced through different places by Ruthven to the village of West Tilstead, near Alresford, where he found her walking on a green, with the infant in her arms. Ruthven asked her how the child was, and why she took it away from its parents? She at first affected astonishment at the question, and said the child was her own, but, being directly taxed with the robbery, she confessed having taken it, and said she hopped the parents would not hurt her, as she meant no harm to the " little on." The child, at the time of its recapture, had on exactly the same dress as when taken from the nurse at Kensington. It appeared to have suffered materially from a want of proper nourishment on the road, which the Prisoner was not in a situation to supply.

The Prisoner made a confession to the Magistrate to the same effect as that made to the officer on her aprehension. Her object, it seems, in committing the vile act, was to pass the infant upon a young man, the son of a farmer in the parish where she was taken, with hom she had cohabited, as the offspring of their illicit amours. She had a very mean appearance, was much marked with the small-pox, and had a defect in one of her eyes.

The Prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

The parish of Kensington, viewing this atrocious act in a proper manner, have verp humanety assisted the poor woman with the means of recovering her lost child, and are determined to prosecute the infamous wretch to the utmost rigour of the law.

Charles Smith, a well known character, was apprehended by Humphreys. the officer, in the Strand, just as the English Opera broke up, for following some gentlemen, with the intent to pick their pockets. There was found on his person a small silver watch and a red Morocco pocket-book.—Committed for further examination on Wednesday next.

The Newfoundland Mercantile Journal, of July 18, states that Capt. DAVID BUCHAN, of his Majesty's schooner *Pike*, had acted as Judge of the Surrogate Court during the past trying winter, and so meritoriously discharged that duty, as well as Commander of the port of St. John's, that the inhabitants have voted a very flattering, and, we doubt not, a very deserved, address to him—resolving, that copies of their sentiments should be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and to the Lords of the Treasury. It is attributed to him, that he preserved numbers of our fellow-subjects from starvation, during the severe, unrelenting winter; he opened the public stores for their supply—placed his ship's company on reduced allowance—aided public subscriptions by his pecuniary donations; in short, by his humanity, zeal, and public spirit, at the risk of great responsibility, he afforded the most essential relief to a nhmerous population at the verge of starvation.

On Wednesday, the 80th regiment, Col. STORY (lately returned from the East Indies), marched from Hilsea Barracks, and embarked for Chatham. The transports sailed in the evening.

According to M. Dupont, the population of the provinces of Caraccas is nearly 728,000 individuals, of which 500,000 belong to the provinces of Venezeula and Varina; 100,000 to Maracaibo; 85,000 to Cumana; 34,000 to La Guira; and 14,000 to the Island of Margaretta. Of all this population the whites form a fifth, the slaves three-tenths, the free mulattoes two-fiftieths, and the Indians a tenth.

St. James's Square is now undergoing a material alteration, which, when completed, will be a very great improvement. A considerable portion of the unnecessary wide coachway is enclosing, in order to be added to the present centre enclosure, and the whole to be laid out in neat shrubberies and gravel walks, after the plan of Grosvenor-square.

The CANNING job was again brought forward in the debate upon Mr. OWEN's Plan. The Treasury Journal think the great expense of his mission was justified by his elevation as " an Ambassador Extraordinary, a Minister of the first class!" they should have added, to the *Mountains of the Moon*!

" I do not like gloom in a religion," said an observer; " on this account I hate the grunting, and bellowing, and groaning amongst the *Methodists*. It makes me think they are going to an execution." " Very true," said another; " they think the same, and call it a *stute of preparation*."

Madame de Genlis has made herself a Nun of the Order of Carmelites. The Paris paper calls this a great example—for our parts we only ask, " what next?"

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